IN THE WORLD OF BUSINESS

BRADSTREET AND DUN & CO.'S REVIEWS OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

MODERATE IMPROVEMENT CONTINUES

Confidence Slowly Rises, But an Enormous Business Will Be Held Back Till After Election-Cotton Mills Resuming Work.

New York, Sept. 18.-Bradstreet's to morrow will say:

The moderate improvement in trade the past few weeks continues and is emphasized by further speculative purchases of wool, renewed buying by wool manufacturers, the reductions of surplus stocks of cotton goods, increased demand for seasonable fabrics, continued confidence among members of iron and steel works, that there will be an early revival in demand and shipment and request for staple goods in the South Atlantic and Gulf states. The volume of sales of general merchandise shows a small gain over last week, and the feeling among wholesale merchants is one of more confidence in a comparatively large improvement. Unexpectedly large sales of dry goods are reported from Boston, St. Louis and Chicago, with Indications that it may con-

tinue throughout the month. At the most important western centers large sales of hardware and drugs are reported. Much of the gain at the south is due to the rapidity with which the cotton crop is being gathered and marketed. At San Francisco general business is more active, particularly exports of bar-ley. Trade has been stimulated at leading Washington centers and in states where rains have damaged the grain crops. Williamette Valley, Ore., wheat crops. Williamette Valley, Ore., wheat raisers are selling wheat freely at current quotations. Experts of wheat (flour included as wheat) from both coasts of the United States this week amounted to 3,566,326 against 3,709,000 bushels last week, and as compared with 2,558,000 bushels in the same time a year ago, 3,570,000 two years ago, and 4,727,000 in the like week of 1803.

There has been a heavy increase, in

There has been a heavy increase in wheat exports from the Pacific coast this week as compared with the last, but a falling off in shipments from Atlantic

COTTON MOVEMENT.

Secretary Hester's New Orleans Cotton Exchange Statement.

New Orleans, Sept. 18.—Secretary Hes-ter's New Orleans Cotton Exchange statement, issued before the close of business today, continues to show a business today, continues to show a very heavy movement, the total brought into sight for the week being, in round figures, 206,000 bales larger than for the seven days ending September 18 last year, 168,000 more than year before last and 228,000 over the same period in 1893. The amount brought into sight for the week anding this afternoon is 1893. The amount brought into sight for the week ending this afternoon is 325,678 bales against 119,936 for the seven days ending this date last year, 157,283 the year before and 97,917 in 1893. This brings the total amount for the eighteen days of the new season to 622,113 bales against 204,911 last year, 288,648 the year before last and 178,290 in 1893.

corresponding period last year, 205,971 the year before last and 112,069 in 1893, Overland, across the Mississippi, Ohio

Overland, across the Mississippi, Ohio and Potomac rivers to northern mills and Canada, 14,680 bales against 3560 last year, 14,923 year before last and 10,609 in 1893; interior stocks in excess of those held at the close of the commercial year, 100,802 bales against 32,693 last year, 24,482 year before last and 19,468 in 1893. Southern mill takings, 50,980 against 48,060 last year, 43,272 year before last and 36,684 in 1893. Foreign exports for the eighteen days have been 157,183 bales against 32,1 1893. Foreign exports for the eighteen days have been 157.183 bales against 32,-276 last year. The total takings of American mills, north and south and Canada, thus far for the season have been 105,293 bales against 77,222 last year. These include 55,213 by northern spinners against 29,172 last season.

Since the close of the commercial year stocks at American ports and twenty aine leading southern interior centers have been increased 359,637 bales against an increase for the same period last season of 95,043 and are now 292. So2 bales larger than at this date last year.

year. Including amounts left over in stock at ports and interior towns from the last crop and the number of bales brought into sight thus far for the new crop, the supply to date is 960,662 against 514,865 for the same period last year,

The state of the s
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.
New York, Sept. 18.—Following is the
comparative cotton statement for the
week ending Friday, September 18, 1896;
Bales,
Net receipts at all United States
ports during week 241,806
Same wek last year 89.971
Total receipts to this date 458,835
Same date last year 120,598
Percenta for the mark
Exports for the week 87,155
Same week last year 20,738
Total exports to this date 159,420
Same date last year 34,280
Stock at all United States ports 481,870
Same time last year
Stock at all interior towns 216,760
Same time last year 60,570
Stock at Liverpool 423,000
Same time last year1.094,000
Stock of American affoat for
Stock of American anoat for

TOTAL OF TAINGTHOUSE TOTAL	00000 00000 V	
Great Britain	85,000	
Same time last year	30,000	
TOTAL NET RECEIPTS		
New York, Sept. 18Following	are the	
otal net receipts of cotton at a	ll ports	

TOTAL NET RECEIPT: New York, Sept. 18.—Following	
total net receipts of cotton at since September 1, 1896;	all ports
since September 1, 1896;	Bales.
Galveston	122.088
New Orleans	109.154
Mobile	15,064
Savannah	80,388
Wilmington	47,822 27,982
Norfolk	38.616
Baltimore	1.223
New York	
Boston	
Newport News	
Texas City Port Royal	
Tore 10341	4,000

DUN & CO.'S REVIEW.

New York, Sept. 18.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade tomorrow

There is still no distinct improvement in There is still no distinct improvement in business, although conditions favor it. Confidence slowly rises, speculative buy-ing of materials for future use continues, imports of gold do not cease, and the Bank of England has not tried to c'aeck Bank of England has not tried to eases, as the weight of the demand now fal's upon France. But an enormous b'asiness is held back until the future is more clear. Maine's great majority had no such influence as many anticipated from the verdict. To many minds nothing eastern states can do in a contest represented as sectional gives sufficient assurances how the western and southern states may de-

In cotton, hides and wool buying opening speculative in character marks the current business. Resumption of work by a good part of the Fall River cotton mills, and advances in some kinds of cotmills, and advances in some kinds of cotton goods, helped to raise the price of middling uplands to 87-8e again, though realizing sent it down to 81-2e. The favorite speculative estimate, which was about 400,000 bales in error a year ago, alarmed many by naming 7,800,000 bales as the minimum and 9,000,000 as the maximum, a range wide enough in itself to suggest doubt, and either quantity, with stocks carried over, is more than the world has ever consumed.

the world has ever consumed.

Wheat has risen 15-8c, although western receipts of 6,638,380 bushels exceed last year's, and in three weeks have been 17,855,800 bushels, against 16,791,660 bushels last year, helped by purchases at present low prices.

present low prices.

Corn has not advanced, as western recorts are still as large as a year ago,
with exports smaller. The one industry
showing increase of working force is the showing increase of working force is the cotton manufacturer, restriction of output having secured a more healthy demand for some goods. Most of the mills have started or are about to start. Prices of staple goods have advanced so generally that the average of representative quotations is 6.7 per cent higher than in the first week of August. No such improvement is seen in woolens, but the speculative baving of wool, nearly all at Boslative buying of wool, nearly all at Bos ton, has raised sales to 17,715,300 pounds for, has raised saies to 11,113,30 points for the past three weeks against 17,133,470 last year and 24,572,400 in 1892. There has been a fair week in dress goods and better demand for cloakings, but the heavy failure of a Philadelohia firm tends to restrict operations. The iron and steel manufacturer is still waitiron and steel manufacturer is still waiting for business with nearly half of the producing capacity idle, but hopefulness and the speculative buying of pig iron sustain prices. Sales said to have amounted to 25,000 tens have been made of Alabama pig iron for shipment to England, but the home demand does not enlarge at all. The various associations still hold combination prices, though the demand is remarkably slender. The coke output is less than 50,000 tens weekly. Failures for the past week have been 317 in the United States against 213 last year and 32 in Canada against 32 last

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

New York, Sept. 18.—Bradstreet's will ay tomorrow of the stock market:

Speculative interests of the profes-sional kind, which at present furnish all the activity the narket possesses, were inclined at the beginning of the week to realize profits on the long side and in some degree to act on the short side. A matter on which stress was laid was the matter on which stress was laid was the expected advance in the Bank of Eagland's rate, the unsettled condition of the London market, under the combination of an advance in money, and the dubious outlook in Turkey, together with the belief that statements were likely circulated to check the flow of gold to this country. The fact that money rates here do not relax under the large inflow of gold and that some important failures occurred were also icarish facfailures occurred were also bearish fac-tors, while current railroad earnings began to show plainly the effect of the combination of light traffic and rate-cutting in some sections. Under these influences there was a pretty general de-cline in the stock market prices, accom-nanced by some lightlation of speculapanied by some liquidation of specula-tive holdings and apparently by still more selling for the short account. The increase in the outstanding volume of bear contracts bore fruit later in the week when the Bank of England failed to advance its discount rate from 2 1-2 in 1893.

The statement shows receipts at all United States ports since September 1 of 456,542 bales against 120,598 for the corresponding period last year 205.654 Additional gold shipments from Europe, mainly from Paris, completed the change of sentiment and when the bear interest turned to cover it was found that stocks were scarce and a general recovery, ex-tending throughout the list, was the result. The feeling on American securities in London has improved to a marked extent, though the trouble in the Levant and fear of other outbreaks at Turkey's capital tend to keep bullish activity in abeyance on the part of the foreign pub-

Bonds have not been active, but deshould have not been active, but de-elines in the early part of the week were succeeded by notable recoveries in many cases, both in speculative and in-vestment issues. The market on Frivestment issues. The market on Fri-day was dull, but firm, at further advances on coverings by shorts, closing

New York, Sept. 18.—The following ta-ble, compiled by Bradstreet's, shows the total clearances at the principal cities and the percentage of increase or decrease, as compared with the corresponding week last year: Cities-

Cities—		Inc.	Dec.
New York \$	507,377,356	14.4.4.4	19.2
Chicago	28.821.821		9.1
Boston	76,935,215		18.7
Philadelphia	55,158,105		18.6
St. Louis	21,925,997		7.6
San Francisco .	15,413,925		31.0
Baltimore	13,798,589		11.3
Pittsburg	11,255,067		29.8
Cincinnati	9,888,650		14.4
Kansas City	9.767,415		15.2
New Orleans	8,200,067	10.5	
Buffalo	4,225,747	****	3.8
Buffalo Milwaukee	4.607.507		20.8
District	5,162,697	2.7.1.2	18.9
Detroit	1.002,004	***	12.4
Louisville	4,982,428	1222	22.4
Minneapolis , ,	7.187,436	4.77.	
Omaha	3,218,601	***	16.6
Providence	4,030,300	****	18.0
Cleveland	5,543,057	47.6	13.5
Houston	7,702,199		
St. Paul	4,088,460		
Denver	2,037,630		25.3
Indianapolis	3,651,058		30.7
Columbus, O	3,304,100		19.7
Hartford	2,179,914	12.4	1123
Richmond	1,984.679	4000	7.4
Washington	1,662,119	****	2.9
Dallas	2,196,783	44.4	13.0
St. Joseph	1,070,000	0.000	29.7
Peoria	1,484,058	14.4.4.6	27.8
Memphis	1,774,559	63.8	414.4.9
Portland, Ore	996,656	****	5.6
Rochester	1.377,546		5.5
New Haven	1,347,228	18. V V (6.	18.2
Savannah	3,580,018	59.1	
Atlanta	1,411,997	16.5	* * * *
Fort Worth	1.168,162	5.4	
Waco	1,026,957	53.0	*****
Norfolk	943,500	9.6	
Los Angeles	787,338	2.4.4.4	23.4
Wichita	255,747	10000	15.5
Birmingham	324,022		15.8
Topeka	416,044		9.8
*Chattanooga	241,855		5.4
*Nashville	761,043		4.1
*Galveston	6.824,200	14.6	
Countries of the Country of the Coun	70.00	2.275	
Totals United			
States\$	906.207.528		16.5
States 21 115	D. STATE PASSAGE		3017107

Exclusive of New York .\$397,831,172 *Not included in total. Eight ounce duck for cotton cheap at Den Wilsen's.

PENNSYLVANIA IRON AND STEEL WORKERS VISIT MAJ. M'KINLEY.

MR. BRYAN IN NORTH GAROLINA

The Nebraska Aspirant Spoke at Sev eral Places Yesterday-Mr. Bryan's Itinerary Up to October 3 Given Out by His Managers.

Canton, O., Sept. 1.-Maj, McKinley's organized visitors today consisted of the Edgar Thompson Steel Works at Braddock, Pa. They came via the Pennsylvania on a special of three sections of twelve coaches each. The first section arrived at 11:40, and the others shortly afterwards. Fully 2000 men were in line, which afterwards marched to the McKinley house. There was a cheering and hand clapping all along the line. At the McKinley home cheering and promises of support were offered by J. L. Jones of the Clinton force of the company, who was spokesman,

McKinley responded as follows: "Mr. Jones and Fellow Citizens-Many delegations have waited upon me in the last two months. All have been welcomed and their visits have been inspiring, but somehow when an assemblage of workingmen come to pay me a visit it attracts my interest and touches my heart. (Cheers.)

"I bid you welcome to my city and my home. I can well appreciate that the workingmen of this country should have a deep interest in the outcome of the present campaign. (Cries of 'we have.') I can not fait to remember that the one thing which stands between your labor and the labor of Europe; your workshops and the workshops of the Old World is an American protective policy. I am glad to have this large delegation of the employes of the great Edgar Thompson Steel Works of Braddock, Pa., at my home, (Applause and cries of 'we are glad to be here.') You have come, as your spokesman has stated, to bring me your good will. I am glad to have you come in the manner your spokesman has described—representing all creeds, all colors and all classes; men who belong to the republican party and those who have heretofore belonged to other parties, now acting together for what they believe to be their common

good.
"This is distinctively the people's interest when old lines are effaced and when those heretofore opposed met on a common platform to sustain the honor acommon platform to sustain the honor acommon platform to sustain the honor hands of the plane of our country. (Applause.) Political parties are only the agents of the people; they are only what the people make them and are entitled to their confidence only so long as they serve their best interests. (Applause.) We are all conterests. (Applause.) We are all con-cerned, no matter what may be our oc-cupations, in our country's welfare. Whatever our political views may be, we may differ on minor questions of public policy, we are all of one mind in the conviction that something or other is the matter with the country. (Ap-plause.) We may differ in our diagnosis; of public and private confidence. (Applause and cries of 'correct.') Its absence is our fundamental trouble. Upon that there can not be two opinions, and that, my fellow citizens, no class of peo-ple know better than you. We know the very day and hour when this confidence was first shaken and from that hour distrust and doubts have hung over the business of the country. It has been aggravated from a variety of causes, but none greater than the assault which has been made by the allied political organi-zations on the credit and honor of the country. (Applause.) This new menace must be averted before we can hope to have any permanent prosperity. You know that you were prosperous in 1892 and had been for the preceding ten years, You know we have not seen any real measure of prosperity since. (Applause.) measure of prosperity since. (Applause.)
Business is sensitive, so quick to detect
danger, that any legislation or proposed
legislation or change of policy which
would alter or unsettle values is felt
long before the apprehended blow is
given. So that from the very hour it
was determined that the republican party was to go out of power and another
teasts with a different roller was to come party with a different policy was to come in, that moment every business man in the country assumed an attitude of waiting and of fear and anxiety. (Applause

and cheers.)
"While business men were waiting to know exactly what legislation was to be, business was languishing from one end of the country to the other, and la-bor was without work. Then we commenced to live from hand to mouth and we have been living from hand to mouth ever since. (Great applause and cries of 'we have.') As an old comrade said to me a few days ago: 'The distance seems to be greater with each succeeding year.' to be greater with each succeeding year.
(Laughter and applause.) According to a census recently taken by a newspaper in New York it appears in July, 1892.
557 employers of labor in the United states gave work to 114,231 hands. How was it in July, 1896? (Cries of 'not so good.') The same empleyers gave work to 78,770 hands, 25,521, men who had been employed in 1892 were thrown out of employment in 1896 and put in a state of idleness, resulting in a loss of more than 30 per cent to labor. In July, 1892, the wages paid to the 114,231 hands amounted to only \$2,469,812, a loss to labor in a single month in those establishments of \$1,457,000, or 40 per cent. (Applause, A voice—Pennsylvania knows it.) Yes, and Pennsylvania, like all the rest of the country, will vote this year rest of the country, will vote this year and acknowledge it. In 1890 the monthly average of wages paid in these establishments was \$34.50, in 1896 only \$31.

"My countrymen, I am one of those Americans who believe that the American workshops should be protected so far

as possible from the foreign workshops to the end that American workingmen may the end that American workingmen may be constantly employed and be so protected, too, as to be employed at American wages. (Tremendous cheering and cries of 'What's the matter with McKinley? He's all right.') Nor do I want products cheapened at the expense of American manhood. (Applause.) Nor do I think it is economy to buy goods cheaply abroad if thereby it enforces idleness at home. (Renewed applause.) Such goods are the dearest that the American people can buy. (Cries of right you are.

people can buy. (Cries of right you are, major.) "James G. Blaine (applause), that gift-ed statesman, in 1884 spoke words of wisdom which seem applicable to our present situation and to the present hour. He said: 'A policy that would abandon the field of home trade must prove disastrous to the farmers and workingmen of the United States. Wages are unjustly reduced until an industrious man is not able with his earnings to live in comfort, educate his children and save a sufficient amount for the necessities for the home. The republican party has labored to maintain just such relations between labor and capital. A conflict between the two has led in the past, and will always lead in the future, to the injury of both. dom which seem applicable to our pres in the future, to the injury of both. (Applause.) Labor is indispensable to creation and profitable use of capital and capital increases the efficiency and value of labor. Whoever arrays the one agreest the other is an enemy of both.' (Ap-

plause.)
"That policy is wisest and best which harmonizes the two on the basis of absolute justice. The republican party has protected the free labor of Americans so that its compensation is larger than is realized in any other country. (Great applause and cries of hurrah for McKin-

"But, my countrymen, if the business conditions were not bad enough and hard enough to bear, we have thrust on us at enough to bear, we have thrust on us at this critical time a proposition to debase the currency of the country and injure the public credit. We know what a par-tial free trade has done for the labor of the United States. It has diminished its employment and carnings. We do not propose now to inaugurate a currency system that will cheapen labor in its pay. The laboring man of this country, wher-ever they give one day's work to their ever they give one day's work to their employer want to be paid in full dollars, good everywhere in the world, (Great cheering and cries of McKinley's all

right.)
"We want in this country good work, We want in this country good work, good wages and good money. (Applause.) We want this to be a government where law is supreme over all. And for the equal benefit of all. (Renewed cheering.) "My fellow citizons, it is gratifying to me to be assured by your spokesman and my old comrade that the voice of labor

here today declares that no party which degrades the honor of the nation; no party which stands opposed to law and order or which seeks to array the masses against the classes, shall receive its vote

against the classes, shall receive its vote and support. (Great cheering and cries of 'that's right.')
"Golden words are those which will strike a chord of sympathy in every American home, where virtue dwells and truth abides. We have this year resting upon us as citizens a grave responsibility. The country has never failed or failered by the vest to see tweeters origing its right. in the past to meet every crisis; it will not falter or fail now to uphold the dig-nity and independence of labor and the honor and stability of the government

honor and stability of the government that it may still further exalt the Amer-ican name. (Applause.)
"I thank you over and over again for this call and for the patriotic sentiments which have been so dequently expressed by your spokesman. To have the hearty support of the workingmen of the United Support of the workingmen of the Chited States is an honor for which I thank you in the name of the cause I represent, and is only another evidence of the wisdom and strength of free government. May God bring to you and your homes the cheer of contentment.

"It will give me pleasure to meet and greet each one of you personally." (Tremendous cheering and cries of hurrah for McKinley, the next president.)

BRYAN IN NORTH CAROLINA. The Bey Orator Made Several Speeches Yesterday.

Chariotte, N. C., Sept. 17 -William J. Bryan began his speech-making early today after a night of rest in his special train. He left his sleeper here at S a. m., and was escorted to the postoffice park by the Hornet-nest Riflemen and a local Knights of Pythias commandery of mounted men. The several thousand people. There he addressed

several thousand people.

Mr. Bryan spoke as follows:

"Ladies and Gentlemen—The republican party has been legislating to make a dollar dearer and then they deny that legislation has anything to do with the dollar. I want to call attention to the conditions of our volume of money. I want to assert at first a proposition that can not be disposed of, that the money of the country must keep pace with the population of the country and with the industries of the country (cheers), and that unless the money does so we shall find that a dollar rises in value all the time. Now, when a dollar rises in value it slimply means prices will fall and fallit simply means prices will fall and fall-ing prices are an injury to the men who produce the wealth of this country. Fall-ing prices are good for the man who has money and uses that money to buy the things falling in price.

"Senator Sherman, who stands at the head and front as the recognized leader of the republican party and all that por-tion of the democracy which is trying

of the republican party and all that por-tion of the democracy which is trying to elect a republican for president, used these words in a speech, which he made in behalf of the Sherman bill, on the 5th day of June, 1890:

"If our present currency,' said Sena-tor Sherman, 'is estimated at \$1,400,000,-000, and our population is increasing at

the rate of 3 per cent per annum, it will require \$42,000,000 increased circulation each year to keep pace with the increase of population, and as the increase of population is continuing at a still greater rate than the increase of the wealth in business, it was thought that an imme-diate increase of circulation might be obtained by the larger purchase of silver bullion to an amount sufficient to make good and retire all bank bills and keep pace with the growth of popula-tion. Assuming that \$54,000,000 a year of additional circulation is needed upon this basis, that amount is provided for in the bill by the issue of treasury notes in exchange for bullion at the market

"Mr. Sherman, you see, declared that money must increase with the popula-tion, and even more than that, says that wealth and business should increase more rapidly than population, and there-fore he defends the Sherman bill on the

fore he defends the Sherman bill on the ground that it gives to the people cach year about \$54,000,000 in new money, mstead of having \$54,000,000 additional rach year we have had a decrease.

"Now, my friends, these statements are not the vaporings of lunatics and cranks. These are the statements made upon the testimony of one of our opponents, so short a time ago that even they themselves have forgotten that the truths they told are still alive. (Applause.) What provision does the republican party make for the supply of money you need? None whatever. I am not surprised that even men who have been republicans all their lives are now been republicans all their lives are now in favor of free coinage of silver. (Applause.) I am not surprised when I find that republicans who recognize principles of finance and apply them to the money question desert the republi-can party this year until it attempts to can party this year until it attempts to defend the democratic administration, which was repudiated by the democratic party itself. (Applause.) You remember here in North Carolina the republicans have made more capital by denouncing this administration than in any other way. What do you think when the republicans of North Carolina become the sponsors for the democratic administration? (Wild applause.) I am not surprised that earnest and sincere republicans prefer to stand with the democratic cans prefer to stand with the democratic party in demanding bimetallism, which even the republican platform of four

years ago said was dear to the republi-

years ago said was dear to the republican party through tradition.

"Let me briefly, because I have but a moment more, call your attention to what Henry Clay said in regard to protecting the volume of money in the country. I have been told that Henry Clay was the only presidential candidate who had ever come here during a canvass prior to my coming. Let me tell you what he said in regard to the contraction of currency. This speech was made in the United States senate, January 20, 1840:

"Of all the conditions of society that is most adverse, it is that in which there is a constant and rapid diminution in the amount of the circulating medium; debtors become unable to pay their debts; and have you seen such a condi-

debtors become unable to pay their debts'; and have you seen such a condition during your life time, my friends? (Cries of 'yes, yes.') 'Property falls.' We have had that condition also. 'The market is glutted.' And yet a greater party with a glutted market before them demand the opening of the factories when there is nothing for the factories to do if you open them. (Applied to the second s tories to do if you open them. (Applause.) The market is glutted, business (Apdeclines and labor is thrown out of employment. When anoney is rising people want to turn everything into dollars, and during that time we must have stagnation of business. Frang prices make hard times and you can not stop hard times until you can be margal fall of times until you stop the general fall of prices. Have gentlemen reflected on the consequences of the system of depletion? That question, my friends, might be put

"Mr. Clay adds: 'I have already stated that the country is going down by weight of debt. If the currency is greatly diminished how is this debt to be extinguished? Property, the resource on which the debtor relied for his pay-ment, will decline in value and it may happen that a man who honestly con-tracts a debt on the worth of property which had a value at the time sufficient to warrant the debt will find himself stripped of his property and his debt re-mains unextinguished.

"Mr. Clay simply described the very conditions which confront the Ameri-can people today, and the republican party not only refuses to recognize that condition and bring relief from that con-dition, but the republican party pledges itself to a policy which increases the financial distress of this country, makes debts harder to pay and summons the sheriff to take charge of the property of the citizen and leaves the debt un-extinguished to hang over him.

"My friends, I must leave, (Cries of dont stop,) In the state of North Caroilna, where the people can listen to the echo of the words of their great statesman. Vance, it is not necessary for any man to come from abroad to call your attention to perils which surround you. You remember that one of the last speeches he ever uttered was on this question, in which he showed that the contest between the money power and the common people is at hand. If there is one in this audience whose sympathies are with the money power we do not expect him to support the Chicago ticket, but we do appeal to all those whose sympathies are with the masses of the people and who believe that prosperity must first come to those who toil before those who live on the toilers of this country," (Applause.)

SPOKE AT SALISBURY.
Salisbury, N. C., Sept. 17.—At Concordia Mr. Bryan spoke for three minutes from a small platform near the depot. When the train reached Salisbury, at 11:15, the larger portion of the population appeared to be at the depot. Mr. Bryan was introduced by T. F. Klutz. one of those who seconded his nomination at Chicago. The nominee spoke enlogistically of the state, and after speaking of the fact that Andrew Jackson had been a law student at Salisbury, he said: "The principles for which I stand be-"The principles for which I stand be-fore the people are the principles taught

by Jackson when he was the idol, not of democracy alone, but of the great common people whom he had at all times de-He spoke of Jefferson's history and re-ferred to the fact that Jackson and Jef-

ferred to the fact that stackson and ser-ferson had been the object of abusive epithets by the "money owners and changing class," who proclaimed against every one who did not "bow the knee to Baal and worship the golden calf."
Mr. Bryan then spoke in a strain which

he had used on other occasions. He warned laborers not to desert the farmers, who have been the friends of labor in every struggle to better their condi-

BRYAN'S ITINERARY.

Chicago, Sept. 17.—Chairman McCon-ville of the democratic national speakers' bureau, has given out the following itin-

hureau, has given out the following itm-erary of Mr. Bryan: Leaves New York midnight, Septem-ber 29; Washington, D. C., early Septem-ber 30; Martinsburg at 11 a. m.; Kerser October 1-Clarksburg, 10 a. m.; Park-

october 1—Charleston at midnight.
October 2—Charleston at 10:30 a. m.;
Huntington at 1 p. m., to Cincinnati, taking Ohio and Mississippi train to St. Louis, where he addresses Silver Demo-cratic clubs October 3. October 5—Memphis morning, Nashville evening.

AT DURHAM.

Durham, Sept. 17.—After leaving Greensboro there were short stops at Burlington and Halesboro, where Mr. Bryan spoke briefly to the few hundred people gathered about the depot. At Durham, the next stop, Mr. Bryan shook hands from the platform to the depot and said in part: "The price of silver depends upon sup-

ply and demand, and no matter how much the production falls, if the supply does not increase as rapidly as the mand for it, the price of it will They tell you that you can not legislate two metals together because of their varying productions, but they forget that when the government stands ready to take all the gold for a certain price and all the silver at a certain price and convert these metals into money at that price and ratio it becomes immaterial whether you produce one ounce or one or more of the other, or reverse the proportions. There can not be a change effected in the ratio unless the government fails in its ability to resume or rather to take and realize both if pre-

ARRIVES AT GOLDSBORO. Goldsboro, N. C., Sept. 17.—Candidate Bryan arrived here at 11 o'clock tonight. He addressed a large crowd at Selma He was greeted by a large crowd here but did not speak.

Mr. Bryan intends, after the Balti-more meeting Saturday, to go to Washington Saturday night or Sunday morn-

BRYAN SPOKE AT RALEIGH. Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 17.—To this city ike the rest through which the candi date passed, came people from the sur-rounding country in order to augment the crowds to meet Mr. Bryan.

I want you to remember that republication and the party speakers and republican candidate have denounced the democrats for transport class. to array class against class. I want say to you that the republican party say to you that the republical party doing more in this country to an class against class than any party the ever existed in the United States. (a plause.) The republican party is an plause.) plause.) The republican party is appearing to every class and attempting to ray that class against others. There are peal to the laboring man and tell by the gold standard gives him a high priced dollar for his wages, without hing him that it makes it impossible to the large number who want to labor; get a chance to earn one of those his priced dollars. (Applause.) They has appealed to the church organizations as church papers and are now trying to ray them against the free coinage of ray them against the free collage of ver. Well, I could stand any appearance by the advocates of the standard to almost any class better an appeal made to the preachers at teachers of religion. If there is thing the church people of this countries that the countries of the coun could afford to array themselves agains it is the gold standard as it is being at the republican party is appealing to church people to take their place on the side of the gold standard.

their attention to a danger which s

say threatens their religious organs tions if we have free coinage of silv

"My friends, when certain ministers of the gospel denounce the great mass of the people who stand behind frecoinage; when these ministers denounce

coinage; when these ministers denome the advocates of free coinage and take their places upon the side of these great argregations of wealth, remind them that when the Savior was here it was the common people who heard Hinglady—the very people whom these ministers the ay call anarchists and socialists. (Applause.) agreement on electors has been reached

in Missouri and said negotiations were in progress for an understanding on conin progress for an understanding on easing ressmen in the same state. In Indiana, he said, there had already been a union of the forces of the two parties on congressmen in two of the districts and he was leal to believe that a similar understanding would be arrived at throughout the state. He expressed the opinion that the populists would be given four or five of the electors and that coalition would be certain for Bryan.

The chairmen of the different committees in Alabama and Kentucky united in

tees in Alabama and Kentucky united in an agreement as to a division of electors but a subsequent disagreement has arisen and the situation is giving the leaders no little trouble.

While he has no direct information

from Texas, the populist leader refuses to believe that a fusion between the pop-ulists and republicans of that state is among the probabilities. HARRISON DECLINES

al cimmittee that his literary and law work will prevent his taking an active part in the campaign beyond one speech in Marion county, Ind. TAKES A ROSY VIEW OF IT.

Chicago, Sept. 17.—Ex-President Har-rison has informed the republican nation-

Congressman Apsley Thinks the Republicans Might Carry Colorado,

Washington, Sept. 17.—Representative Apsley of Maine, vice chairman of the republican congressional committee, returned today from an extended trip through the west. He said:

"We visited Idaho, Nebraska, Oregon, Montana, North Dakota and otherstates. W spent a most pleasant time in the Pacific coast states. I never in my life saw more enthusiasm shown in politics. Even in Colorado we held six rousing meetings, and such is the spirit of the republicans, I believe that if we keep up the aggressive work now being done we will carry that state for McKinley, or will at least oblige Senator Teller to return home and give matters his attention.

"I am of the origina that if the

ters his attention.
"I am of the opinion that if the national congressional committee contin-nes the educational fight it has been making the only states in the northwest

that need be conceded are possibly the farming states."

HOLMES' GRAVEYARD FOUND. Chicago, Sept. 17.-In a dense woods near Evanston a grave has been found, full of bones. It is only a short distance from the house occupied by H. H. Holmes at Williamsette and it is thought it is the remains of some of his victims. No clothing of any sort has been found, From the size of the bones it is thought they must be from several different per-

A WRECKED VESSEL.
St. Johns, N. F., Sept. 17.—A large, unknown vessel, bottom up, is reported to be drifting about Placenta bay. She is believed to be a foreigner. Nothing has been board from the crew. been heard from the crew.

THE DAWES COMMISSION.
Vinita, I. T., Sept. 17.—The Dawes commission has undertaken the task of making a "roll," as they call it, of the bona fide citizens of the several tribes of Indians in the Indian Territory. The magnitude of the work imposed upon the commission may be, in a measure, undermagnitude of the work imposed upon the commission may be, in a measure, understood when it is stated that more than 100,000 applications for admission have been already filed and that each applicant must be heard and his case determined within ninety days after the time of sitting and all cases must be passed upon by the commission by December 10.

DRIED FRUIT TARIFF.

DRIED FRUIT TARIFF.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 17.—For the first time in the history of the Southern Pacific, that company has decided to put into effect a tariff on dried fruit between California and European points, in the hope of increasing fruit shipments from here to Europe. The tariff schedule was issued yesterday and forwarded to all shippers of dried fruit throughout the state. The schedule relates to all shipments from this city, Oakland, San Jose, Stockton, Sacramento, Marysville and Los Angeles, via New Orleans and New York, to London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Amsterdam, Copenhagen and Stockholm. These new rates are the outcome of advice given the company by people interested. vice given the company by people interested in fruit shipment from California to Europe. These people believe there is a greater field in Europe for dried fruit than for fresh, though they anticipate the demand for the latter is constantly on the increase.

UNVEILED A MONUMENT. Hagerstown, Md., Sept. 17.—The men who were the blue and the gray at the Antietam battle met here today, the oc-casion being the unveiling of a handsome \$25,000 monument. The orators of the day were Capts. John Reilly, W. W. Kerr and Governor Lownes of Maryland and Governor Hastings of Pennsylvania.

WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS. the crowds to meet Mr. Bryan.

National park was well filled with admirers of the nominee. They cheered him enthusiastically when he appeared on the platform.

Mr. Bryan was introduced by H. W. Ayer, nominee for state auditor on the populist ticket. Mr. Bryan said:

"I am informed that the republican national committee has sent circulars to various religious organizations calling.

WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool. Sept. 17.—Following are weekly cotton statistics: Sales, total, 46,000 bales; American, 36,000 bales; actual exports, 6000 bales; total imports, 61,000 bales; imports. American, 55,000 bales; stock, total, 423,000 bales; stock, American, 303,000 bales; affoat, American, 85,000 bales; affoat, American, 85,000 bales; affoat, American, 85,000 bales; affoat, American, 85,000 bales; purchases for export, 1300 bales.